(2)

# THE POOR.

Progress of the Work of Relieving the Destitute.

VISITS OF THE CHARITABLE.

The Contrast of Wealth and Poverty.

OPENING OF SOUP HOUSES.

#### Financial Exhibit of the Charitable Institutions.

Below will be found a number of communications in reference to the widely spread sympathy for the destitute poor. They have been selected from a large number of kindred letters sent for publication. These, however, serve to indicate that the best thought of the country has been directed to the great question of charity, and many of the suggestions of the writers are worthy of a thoughtful consideration and discussion. The exhibit of charity presents the same characteristic features that have been apparent in all the exhibits yet published. Some of the institutions are managed on selfish principles, and a minority on principles of true philanthropy.

#### THE SOUP HOUSES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you please state in to-morrow's Herald that the following James Gordon Bennett soup houses will be opened to the public at twelve o'clock Tickets to be procured at the station houses of each precinct :--

Sixth precinct-No. 110 Centre street. Seventh precinct-No. 79 East Broadway. Eleventh precinct-No. 285 Second street. Fourteenth precinct-No. 53 Spring street. and oblige. Respectfully, L. DELMONICO.

#### THE CHARITY MATINEE.

Our advertising columns show in what manner Manager Daly comes first before the foot lights to follow our suggestions about dramatic benefits for the poor. He had previously proposed to perform a fortnight the new London comedy "Charity," but now he superintends next Thursday a matinée performance to aid that New York charity which is demanded by those tragedies of penury now being enacted in every ward. The family are to characteristically second him. Two of the gentlemen act as ushers, one of the ladies officiates in the sale programmes to the charitably disposed, the other sister presides at the bouquet stall. Later in the day the entire family play in one of their clever burlettas. The joint companies of the theatres under Mr. Daly's management contribute their talents to the representation of a javorite comedy; and Humpty Dumpty Fox with Mr. Frederick Vokes expect to show how sons Momus can don the garb of tragedy as Richard an Richmond on the battle field of Bosworth. Each hotel has offered to assist in the sale of tickets. S there is every reason for realizing many thousand of dollars by this prompt and effective response which the youngest among the Metropolitan managers has made to our original call.

## A CHARITY CONCERT IN HARLEM.

Miss Addle Jennings, of Harlem, a young lady with a fine soprano voice and of high musical culture, gives a concert for the benefit of the poor, at the Universalist church, Harlem, on the evening of the

## PICTURES OF POVERTY.

Applicants at St. John's Guild-The Poor Still Pouring In-The Contrast of Wealth and Destitution as Witnessed at St. John's Chape!-Four Hundred and One Garments Given to the Destitute Yesterday.

From morning till night yesterday there poured into the office of St. John's Guild, in Varick street, hundreds of poor people, many of them in threadbare, patched and ragged habiliments, asking for food and clothing. By their side came ladies who arrived in carriages, bringing hampers of food and packages of clothing, which were quickly transferred to the needy. All the beneficent ones did not come in coaches

but many a bright-eyed, kind-hearted lady carried her offering in her arms and was as kindly received as ner richer neignbor. Silks and velvets jostled with poor, faded merino and cotton gar ments, and fine broadcloth came in contact with coarse haircloth and hnen. The motley assemblage seemed to take heart from the close proximity in which wretchedness was brought to wealth, and kinder seeings were established tween the rich and the poor. Not only this but those who were far removed from suffering and knew its terrors only from newspaper reports began to feel as all WORKERS AMONG THE UNFORTUNATE

do feel when they come in actual contact with the distress that surrounds us. Many ladies became so interested in the poor shivering and starving creatures before them that they left the Guild in their company, and went with them to their homes. Others said, "Mr. Wiswall, the scenes I have witnessed here to-day are a revelation to me. I had thought all beggars impostors because I have been so often ridhculed as one deceived; but now I see that my own instincts as a woman were right, and that others' criticisms were unjust." This is a charity that is a charity, said an English lady, who, stopping at one of the principal noteis, came to make at offering. "Henceforth I shall have a better opinion of America, and believe, with Mr. Thackeray, rather than retain the earner impressions I derived. Another remarked to the representative of the Herald, "i am astonished! I have for a long time been a contributor to the different charities, because I was solicited and recommended to subscribe, but I never before found one in which I felt so interested, heart and soul." The following is a brief resume of the Cases with which the representative of the Herald became familiar:—Mr. Fitzgerald, No. 319 Water street, died Monday from consumption. John Haggerty, the landlord, collected \$21 and added \$4 from his own pocket, with which he paid the expenses of the funeral. The wife has now a room five feet by ten leet in size situated in a Waler street attic, and for which she pays \$5 per month rent. There is a small stove in the room but no bed, the poor woman siceping with her children mond a blanket on the bare floor. The landlord gave her \$4, but could afford no more. She was supplied with food and coal.

Mr. and Mrs. French, No. 120 West Fortieth street, occupy three apartments on the lower floor of a tenement house. Mr. French, a carpenter by trade, has had only six weeks' work in twelve months, and they have six children under twelve years of age. They were entirely destinute of lood and cothing. They were entirely destinute of lood and cothing and owed rent for the past new months. They were entirely destinute of lood and cothing and owed rent for the past new months. creatures before them that they left the Gulid in their company, and went with them to their homes. Others said, "Mr. Wiswall, the scenes I

othing.

There were hundreds of other cases, some of hem of much greater importance than the above,

There were bundreds of other cases, some of them of much greater importance than the above, which it is impossible to give to-day.

Mr. J. A. M. sent a contribution of 258 volumes of standard instorical, classical and miscellaneous books to be soid for the benefit of the poor.

The Grand Charly Concert.

Lieutenant Colone John D. Camp, of the Twenty-second regiment N. G. S. N. Y., sent yesterday to St. John's Guid 360 tickets to the grand charity concert to be given, under the direction of Mr. P. S. Glimore, at the armory, Fourteenth street, near sixth avenue, on Monday evening, Marca 2, 1874.

The tickets will be for sale to-day at Ditson's, william A. Pond & Co.'s, William Hall & Co.'s, Schirmer's, J. L. Peters & Co.'s, Sheldon & Co.'s, and at Brentano's, in Union Square.

The committee appointed to forward contributions and subscriptions to the lamily of the composer — state that they have redeemed twenty-nine articles from the pawnbrokers, which places the lamily in a much better condition. There is a larger number of articles pleaged at another pawnbroker's (including the actress) wedding ring), but they will soon be redeemed and the baker's bill of \$75 paid. A gentieman called last night and paid \$15 for two weeks' rent in advance, but refused to give his name.

## THE CHARITY EXHIBIT.

Twenty More Institutions Heard From

The Noble Work of Some of the Homes and Schools. We continue our synopsis of the financial exhibit of the charitable institutions of the city. It will be observed that a number make good exhibits, while others, declining to state how much of their disbursements are for salaries, merely refer to their published reports, wherein the salaries are darkly hid in unintelligible figures that even an expert cannot fathom.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL (PIPTY-PIRST STREET) FOR 
 Prom city.
 \$52,723 84

 From Board of Education
 1,002 25

 State Hospital Funt, 1571
 1,098 25

 State Asylum Fund, 1571
 2,069 29

 State a secial fund, 1571
 15,700

 Prom other sources
 25,223 74
 Paid for salaries. \$5,620 20
Paid for other purposes—food, medicines, building country hospital, &c. 98,19: 94 Total expenditures..... The above includes the expenses for the country home at New Brighton for the care of 464 children, and is an average of \$141 30 for each child per year. ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS—PRINCE AND MOTT STREETS, FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-PRIRST STREET, AND MADJEON AVENUE AND FIFTY-PRIST STREET, FOR 1873. Received from cuts. \$13,507 ea. \$2,267 90 There are 1,500 children in the asylums named above. No officers or members of the Board of Management receive pay.

\$968 10 830 44 1.798 54 Tao hundred and eighty-four persons were re-neved, some of whom were forwarded to their homes in the New England States. The permanent fund amounts to \$40,570 30, and is gradually in-THE WESTERN DISPENSARY FOR 1873.
Received from city
Salaries paid druggist and help. NEW YORK INPANT ASYLUM—CURRENT EXPENSES, ETC., FOR 1874. Received from city. \$1.545 95 Received from other sources. 7,621 52 WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND ISDUSTRIAL SOCIESY, FROM APRIL, 1873, TO FERRUARY 16, 1874.

Received from city. Nothing. S3,292 50 

Total expenditures. \$7,563-50
All educational branches are taught gratuitously by ladies of the society. The society had admitted 1,750 girls, and are teaching 1,500 sewing, 20 photography, 77 bookkeeping, 29 lace working, 63 writing and copying; have placed 56 governesses, 22 saleswomen, 30 forewomen, 42 finishers, 73 handsewers on fine work and 36 servants. Over 1,500 have been supplied with employment. In the course of a few days the society will remove into a building well fitted for opening a training school for domestic servants, and a free reading room, where respectable girls can have access to wholesome literature in their unoccupied hours. Other departments will be united to those already established, in order to carry out the object to which their efforts are devoted—namely, the helping of the honest and industrious poor to help themselves. Total expenditures..... \$7,583 50

3	
h	rag Minnight Mission For 1873.  Received from city
d	Total receipts
h	Paid for salaries. &c. \$1,206 00 On account of mortgage and improvements. \$,575 85 Paid in relief. \$,578 69
s n	Total expenses. \$10,460 54 The report for the year ending February, 1874, shows the total receipts from various sources other than city. \$11,354 45
	Paid for purchase of home and general improvements. 3,675 85 Balance on hand 1,057 56
•	<del></del>

..... \$5,333 39 Expense of house, including salaries..... FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY FOR 1872.
Received from School tund.
Received from other sources. .\$09.005 00 .\$18,853 32

Received from other sources. Total receipts..... \$3,213 00

Total for relief and salaries ...... \$3,403 75 No salaried officers. There are 147 children in the house. The salaried persons are a matron, three teachers and six domestics.

\*\*RETHODIST EPISCOPAL BOOSE FOR AGED, 255 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, FOR 1873.

Received from city Nothing.
Received from other sources \$12,890 05 Total paid out. Less salaries and wages..... \$10,852 81 Actual expenditures for relief \$10,502 11
DEBULT DISPENSARY, FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1873.
Received from city \$750 00
Feeding from city 1,395 94 Total receipts \$5,146 94
Paid salaries of physicians, apothecary and \$3,949 84
pantitor \$5,146 114
Paid general expenses, interest, \$6, \$6,174 11

No aid received; supported by Joan H. Keyser: Total distursements \$9,000 00 Less salaries paid superintendents and servants 934 00 

Average number of persons relieved per annum 700
Persons are allowed to board and lodge free for two weeks and longer in urgent cases.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

Received from the city.

Received from one-eignth of patients \$7 per week.

Salarles pand \$3,000 to Yearly expenses, including snaries 21,600 to Number treated, about 365 It is a private institution, conducted by John H.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL DISPENSARY, FOR TEAR ENDING PERCUARY, 1874. 

Expenses. \$514 00

Number of persons treated \$4,077

PRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, FOR 1873

Receipts, cash \$5,459 /4

Paid for salicites contributed. \$5,459 /4

Paid for salicites contributed. \$0,342 32

THE FREE DORMITORY FOR WOMEN, 23 SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE, FOR THE LAST SEVEN MONTHS.

Received, contributions. \$543 80

Received, articles valued at \$30.00 

Paid for rent bedding, supplies, &c. 600 12

Total expenses \$615 12

Total longings furnished 1, 1219

Thirty-five can be accommodated nightly. The institution is conducted by the society of Fraternais of the Church of the Strangers.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEW OF DESTITUTE BLIED, FROM NOTEMBER 1, 1372, 100 JANCARY 18, 1874

Received from city for building fund. \$1,800 00 rrom donations and subscriptions 8,049 28

Total receipts \$2,649 38

Paid for salaries, wages, &c. \$1,140 00 Paid for actual relief 5,181 00 Total disbursed.... \$4,321 00 Average number of inmates. 34
Average number of inmates. 34
Received from city. Nothing
From other sources. 34,600 00
Value of articles contributed, about 590 00

Total disbursed .....

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC HOME, POR 1873. Total receipts.... 55.817.88 Recapitulation.

Society,
Nursery and Child's Hospital ... \$30, 92 44
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum ... \$31 12
New Incland Society ... 3,591 00
Western Dispensary
New York Infant Asylum ... \$4,562 44
Women's Educational and Industrial Society ... \$6,662 46
Midnight Mission ... \$6,662 46 Women's Educational Autorial Society
Midelight Mission.
Femalic Guardian Society
Nordiwestern Dispensary.
Protestant Episcopal Church Orphans' Home and Asylum.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home 6 263 70 5.578 69 40,154 68 3,403 75 14,781 81 bensary ..... emilt Dispensary
trangers' Rest
trangers Hospital,
telectic Medical Dispensary Belectic Medical Dispensary French Benevoient Society S-Free Dormitory for Woven. Society for the Relief of Destitute Billed. Children's Fold St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Home. 3,181 00 4,000 00 Home Salton for Beiriending Children and Young Girls \$4,106 94
Samaritan Home for Aged Men. \$40,435
Cancer Dispensary
Fifty-draft street Bread and Beef House Paul, 1871. 33,755

Paul, 1871. 33,755

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers. 7,119 98

Northeastern Dispensary. 1.52 31

New York Eye and Lar Infirmary. 12,98 30

German Ladies' Ald Society. 4,748 87

Carmel chapel Coung Men's Christler 1,198 Nothing. House of Good Shepherd. 552 04
Roman Catholic Founding Asylum. 150,898 35
Home for Incarables. 13,337 32
Home for Incarables. 13,337 32
Northern Dispensary 7,330 38
Fe Vincent's Hospital 20,624 89
Northern Dispensary 7,330 38
House and School of Inclustry 16,000 36
Home for Aged Men and Couples. 3,885 16
Women's Add octety 3,910 3,937 47
Society for Relief of Ruptured and Critipled. 1,244 86
Roman Catholic House of Good Shepherd. 1,284 86
Roman Catholic House of Good Shepherd. 1,284 86
Roman Catholic House of Good Shepherd. 1,285 97
Working women's Protective Union. 1,250 97
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrew Could be union 1,231 59
Women's Hospital. 1,4133 24
Home for Aged and Homen 20,372 57
Shelter for Respontable Girls. 2,187 97
Home for Gayed Women. Church of Shelter for Respontant Girls. 2,187 97
Home for Aged Momen. Church of Shelter for Respontant Christian Home 20,592 87
Shelter for Respontant Girls. 2,187 97 1,148 98 10,374 58 1,274 50 Nothing. New York Optnalmic Hospital. 6, 414 78
New York Colored Home. 20,792 66
St. John's Guild. 10,501 87
House for Respectable Girls. 21,87
Home for Aged Women, Church of
Holy Comminson 7,902 21
Female City Mission 3, 34 00
Chapin Home for Aged 13,782 00
House of Rest for Consumptives. 10,239 76
Hebrew Benevolent Society. 24 000 00
New York Institute for Billind. 59,047 91
House of Reinge Randall's Island. 51,353 28
New York City Mission, for mission
aries.

New York German Society. 9, 400 00
West Side German Hospital. 5,000 00 Nothing.

## THE RELIEF FUND.

Cash received by the HERALD for the poor, not previously acknowledged :-

St. John's Guild and the Downtown Poor. The following additional contributions were

received yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswall for the poor of the Fifth and Eighth wards, and handed the Almoner of the Guild, Mr. Henry C. De Witt:-

[Those desiring to visit the office of the Guild will remember that it is in the school buildings attached to St. John's chapel, Varick street, between

tached to be sould a chaper, varies street,	Der M
Laight and Beach.]	
Messrs E. Brothers	\$10
Heb. XIII., 16	
J. Mathers	
Mammi	3
Lillie	-
J. W	10
E. V	
W. B. A.	80
Mrs. Theodore M. Barnes	10
Mrs. A. Sharp	
E. L. Gibbs	
A widow	
C. Monk	- 6
J. W. B., for the family of the composer	10
Arcadian	-
W. B A	20
Through C. E. Horsely, General J. W. Bar-	-
nard, for the lamily of the composer	10
Total	4100

A Family Gift. No. 16 BOND STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Please find enclosed \$15, \$1 from each of my nine children and \$6 from self and wife. Please use it where you know it will best help the needy, and oblige yours respectfully.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Also \$2 from a friend i. C. W. W. A. R.

Also \$2 from a friend L C. W. Howard Relief Committee.

New York, Feb. 17, 1874.
To the Editor of the Herald:—
The Howard Belief Committee will open a branch house for feeding and lodging the homeless poor at No. 61 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon, February 19. Arrangements have been made for feeding 6,000 persons unity, and giving lodgings to 100 persons at light. Plain meals, soup or bread and coffee will be served from six to nine o'clock A. M. and from three to six o'clock P. M. Women will be served with meals from eleven to one o'clock noon. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOWARD RELIEF.

## OFFERS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Non-Administration of Charity by Corporate Institutions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I desire to thank you on behalf of myself, as well as of many friends, for your several articles in Saturday's Herald on the administration of the charities of the city, but more especially for the one entitled "Objections of Charity Experts to Charity

They Cannot Profit By."

With the sentiments of that article I most thoroughly and hearthly sympathize. It so happens that I, who am not the distributer of any other man's gifts, and whose humble contributions to alleviating the wants of my leflow men have been made always from my own purse, have this winter been brought face to face with facts which prove to me indisputably the correctness of the Herald's assertions. I am especially impressed with that of Statements wherein you assert that, in some cases at least, the money lavished by our citizens on certain of these public societies is in some strange way absorbed to such an extent that the poor man for whose benefit the donation was made realizes but a smail portion of one dollar out of every ten that are contributed by the New York public, which has ever been most generous to all deserving objects.

It so chanced, not long since, that a man who had been a mere acquaintance or mine fell into the deepest poverty. Sickness and death were in his family, and he sent for me. I found that his ter been brought face to face with facts which

wretched home had been visited by a number of well-paid emissaries of certain noted city charities, who has prayed and exhorted with the suffering and sorrowing father, and had gone away from him and his bungry children without one of them leaving the price of a loaf of bread behind him. It was by none of these persons that the dead wife was buried, the children ied and the man at ast put in a way to earn a living for himself and his little ones.

I have since that time taken some pains to observe the workings of our various great charities.

man at his put in a way to earn a fiving for himsel and his little enes.

I have since that time taken some pains to observe the workings of our various great charities. Manhattan is and contains only 16% square miles of land, or about 10.750 acres, with a population, according to the census of 1870, of 952,000, which has since, doubtless, increased to over 1,000,000. Of that 1,000,000 we have 463,492 people living in 14,872 houses, being an average of over 31 persons to each house. It is among these people that the greatest want exists. How severely many of these people suffer God only knows, and iew of their fellow men ever take the trouble to find out. The sufferers are left, for the most part, to friends who are attracted to them by personal appeals, to the chance visits of the police, or to starvation. The vital records of 1873 show a total of over 900 deaths in our city from "marasmus." Any intelligent and truthful physician will say that in 90 cases out of 100 of these, "marasmus" is but another name for starvation.

Besides these there were, last year, 3,000 infants abandoned to the tender mercies of our institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities; hundreds more found a home in the Orphan Asylum of the Good Sisters of Charity; and in addition to them 113 infants, born alive, were found dead in old ash barrels, garbage boxes, &c., where they had been abandoned by mothers who could not hope to feed them.

This state of facts goes to show a most horrible apathy on the part of these societies whose duty it is to attend to these matters. If they did their work hali-way honeally these things could not occur. It is their duty to prevent such horrors, because they have received, at their own solicitation, the money of the public to be applied to purposes of charity. When they fail to properly apply this they rob—they rob triple-handed—they rob the poor of the neip to good they hope to do, they rob the poor of the neip tour were entitled to expect, and last, and least important of all, they r

honest men.
Throughout the present hard winter, as in every Throughout the present hard winter, as in every other time, the newspapers have been the truest administrators of the people's gifts. Let a man give \$10 to an "organized society," It will be found that \$9 go to pay the superintendent and other officers, and half a dollar goes for car fare and cigars for the agent who carries the last half dollar to the poor family for whom the original \$10 were given. On the other hand, \$10 given to a newspaper is at once handed over to a trusted man, with instructions to look the case up and apply the money where it will do the most good. In this manner the amount given goes to the exact spot it was intended to reach.

It would, of course, be asking too much to re-

manner the amount given goes to the exact spot it was intended to reach.

It would, of course, be asking too much to require the newspapers to take charge of the full and proper distribution of all the funds given in charity in this city. The principle, however, holds good, which is that of personal visitation to suffering families by either the donors of the charities or their immediate and trustworthy agents. Visitation by society agents, as we know, falls. These paid visitors too often walk off with all the innoney in their own pockets. The writer speaks whereof he knows. More times than it is necessary to specify here has he this winter been made aware of the pressing needs of families who have been visited by the agents of certain of our great charities, who have in no case left the sufferers any the better for their visits.

Once more I wish to thank the HERALD for its

Once more I wish to thank the Herald for its stigmatizing by the names they deserve these superintendents, secretaries, agents and other lazy drones attached to some of our charitable organizations, who live and fatten on the money given by charitable people for the benefit of the poor, who, after all, have to do without it.

In conclusion, I desire once more to wish you God-speed in your efforts to induce benevoient givers to the needy to become their own almoners, and to attend to the personal distribution of their own gitts. In this way shall not only God be pleased, but the sweet name of charity be honored, and the truest help of suffering mankind be achieved throughout all our land.

February 15, 1874.

An Appeal for Poor Susie McAuley. NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Having read in your issue of this morning of the destitution of Mrs. McAuley, of No. 432 East Eleventh street, I called on that unfortunate old woman, and though it may not be difficult to find woman, and though it may not be difficult to flad numbers of widows as poor, as sorrowful and as deserving as she undoubtedly is, yet I think it would scarcely be possible, large as the city and wide as the sorrow is, to find a sadder human countenance than that of her young daughter. It is almost impossible to guess at her age (lifteen), so thin and emacated is her frame, and her large, hollow black eyes have the very mournulest expression that ever yet human eyes wore. If only the young, the nappy and the rich would go to her house their hearts would be filled with compassion for the misery of poor Susie McAuley. THEKLA,

#### A Charity Box at the Baxter Hop. NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-At a meeting of the Baxter Hop Association, held at the Sinclair House, Monday evening, February 16, 1874, the following resolutions were unauimously adopted:—

ruary 18, 1874, the following resolutions were unanimously adonted:

Resolved, That at the Calico Hop of the Baxter Association, to be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany building, Tuesday evening, February 17, 1874, a box be placed in a prominent position to receive any and all donations that may be made by the company present for the benefit of the boor of New York.

Resolved, That the amount collected be sent to the editor of the New York Herald, for distribution as he may see fit. WILLIAM H. KIRBY, Jr., President.

JAKES BUCK, Jr., Secretary.

Poverty Among Those Too Poor and

Modest to Beg.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-As a friend to the poor I desire to thank you for the great good you are doing in arousing the feelings and sympathies of the good citizens of New York and Brooklyn in behalf of the poor in our midst. You are accomplishing a good work and may God bless you for it. But, Mr. Editor, after all that has been done and is still being done, there is much more to be accomplished in a direction not yet observed. There is a certain class of persons in our cities who have thus far been almost entirely overlooked. I allude to the educated and intelligent, and, in many cases, highly cultivated widows and orphans, who have been reduced to destitution, and, being ashamed of their poverty, are reflectant to ask for relief at the the hands of others. They would, doubtless, endure any degree of suffering rather than beg or make their real condition known to the public. We would do well to search out such cases, and see to it that their wants are supplied. Let us in all this matter of caring for the poor prove our love by giving cheeriuily and interally to this particular class of persons as well as to others.

The voice of God is to us all, "for the poir shall never cease out of the land; therefore I command thee, saying thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in thy land."

A Philadelphia Actress Offers Her Serour midst. You are accomplishing a good work

A Philadelphia Actress Offers Her Services for a Charity Benefit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Your article in to-day's issue concerning the deplorable condition of a leading actress and those dependent on her for support, should awaken the sympathies of every member of the dramatic profession. Could not a benefit be gotten up for her at one of the theatres? If there could, I am sure they would not tack professional aid. I for one am willing to lend my humble services whenever they may be required.

No. 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1875.

## A Worthy Young Englishman in Distress.

70 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, Feb. 16, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
A young Englishman arrived here some time ago

rom London, England. He has not succeeded in obtaining employment and is now in very destitute circumstances; has had to pledge all he was possessed of to obtain the common necessaries of life. I have assisted him from time to time. Could you start a subscription paper? If his case were made public very likely he might get a situation. He is willing to do anything.

DR. BURKE.

### A Timely Inquiry Into the Workings of Corporate Charities. To the Editor of the Herald:—

Your brief comments on the financial reports of two of our charitable institutions in Saturday's HERALD deserve much more attention than I can give them in a communication of this character. Our present Legislature will neglect one of its most important duties if it fails to have a thorough examination into the management of one of the institutions mentioned, before they make the usual appropriation for its support. If they do this, and do it in the way it should be done, they will withhold the support of the State until they have revoked its present charter and put its management into competent and honest hands. When this is done \$100 will not go to the private banking account of some person who could not earn a comfortable living were it not for the State, while \$1 goes to the improvement of a poor juvenile delinquent. Many taxpayers and friends of real reform hope this matter will be agitated until the evil is corrected.

New York, Feb. 16, 1874. give them in a communication of this character. NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1874.

## SIXTEENTH WARD.

A Poor Widow with an Idiot Child Without Food and Unable to Get NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The heart of New York is just now overflowing with charity for the poor and the suffering. I be-

public in order to be generously relieved. So be-lieving I desire to call attention to the circumstances of Mrs. Smith, a poor American widow, residing at No. 324 West Twenty-first street. She is a straw hat maker, but can obtain no work at this time of the year. She has two children, the eldest a totally helpless idlot boy of cleven years and the younger a boy of six. The idlot requires all, her personal attention, and the entire family would have starved and frozen during the past lew weeks except for the casual charity of one or two persons. Is there no way to relieve her of the burden of that idiot, to whom she clings with a mother's proverbial devotion to a deformed child? And will you not, sir, act as her almoner, to receive and transmit to her such sums as those who read this letter may be disposed to contribute for one of the uncomplaining poor? ces of Mrs. Smith, a poor American widow, re

#### NINETEENTH WARD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1874.

Wishing to aid you in your good work I will cheerfully contribute as follows:-One-eighth bag flour, one bag sait, each day, for two weeks, te assist the deserving poor of the Nineteenth ward.

B. J. WRIGHT, No. 916 Second avenue.

> Free Medical Attendance. No. 202 East Eighty-Second Steret, }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Please insert the following:—I will give fre medical advice at my office or visit the houses of all families in distress in Yorkville or of those recommended to me by the Committee of Relief of the Nineteeth ward. Hours, eight to ten A. M.; five to six P. M. Yours respectfully, DR. Z. GOLDSCHMIEDT.

#### FOURTEENTH AND TWENTY FIRST WARDS.

Free Medical Advice and Medicines for

the Poor. 1,289 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:Please insert the following:-Dr. J. W. Van Namee will give advice and medicines to the poor free, every Friday, from ten A. M. to two P. M. Office, I,289 Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fith streets.
J. WILLIAM VAN NAMEE, M. D.

## THE STRIKES.

The Lock-Out of the Capmakers and the Cigarmakers Continues-Letter from a Prominent Capmaker-The Cigar Manufacturers Taking on Green Hands-The "Derrickmen."

The capmakers held their usual crowded meeting yesterday afternoon, in No. 56 Orchard street. One manufacturer, whose name was not given, sent in a new price list to the workmen. It showed somewhat higher rates than the schedule formerly submitted by the combined manufacturers. The new list was tabled, because it did not meet the demands of the strikers, and had not been properly brought before the meeting by a representa-

tive of the firm making the offer.

The Central Union received a letter from the working capmakers of Palladelphia, promising a contribution by subscription of the sum of \$200. which it is expected will be here to-day. The workmen of S. Wolff & Co. handed in \$60 yesterday, Mr. Clemens gave \$10, and the custom tailors have promised \$500, which ought to be received this afternoon. The International Workingmen's Association have paid in \$13. All of the above sums are to be employed in aid of the most needy among the people on strike.

Agentleman who is very prominent among the capmakers sends us the following letter:—

Agentleman who is very prominent among the capmakers sends us the following letter:—

To the Entrop of the Health:—

I take the liberty to give you the following explanation in order that your readers may be able to judge for income that your readers may be able to judge for manufacturers, and also for our own satisfaction.

We deny that we have asked 150 per cent more than we received for the same kind of work formerly. When we made the new price schedule our object was, and still is, to fix the prices for work as high only as we received three years ago. Since that time rent has not become cheaper; tood, clothing and all other indispensable necessaries of life have remained almost stationary. But since, two vears back, bustness has been rather dull in the cap line, and the consequence was that the manufacturers, all eager and anxious to sell goods tried everything in their power to gain this desirable object. Among the many methods to make the goods up cheap the cutting down of wages was the most prominent, and of this method our manufacturers made such liberal use that now alt the work, without exception, brings, on an average, fitty per cent less than its real value. We are striking for a fair day's work only, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary; and it our demants are now fifty per cent higher than the manufacturers paid during the last two years it merely shows what cruel and oppressive use they have made of their power. The best proof of this being correct would be for your reporters, who see and know almost everything, who are ever ready to call attention and or receip public opinion of the dest two years is merely shows what cruel and compose which these even and honest expanakers live in.

It will be said that there was a general decline of wages during the past two years, we have been living to our poor and honest expanakers live in.

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It will

a more peaceans and this appears to be why they have been taken advantage of.
One of your reporters went to a manufacturer, and was shown by the books that a capmaker could earn from \$20 to \$25 a week. This would seem like fair wages to those unacquainted with the business.

from \$20 to \$25 a week. This would seem the fair wages to those unacquainted with the business. Let me explain. Our craftsmen work, not like Christians or sews, but like heathens, seven days in the week, and if they don't work more it is simply because there are no days left. Still they manage to work ulne days in the week by working twelve, fitteen, and, in some instances that I can prove, twenty hours out of twenty four. This, sir, is the reason why that gentleman could show vou \$20 and \$25 as the week's earnings. Let the capmaker work for ten hours only, without help, and let him be ever so smart, he will not be able to earn more than \$15, even at our new price schedule, on the average. I challenge every one of the cap manufacturers to contradict the above statement. Instead of pledging each other to fortest \$1500, if any one of them accepted our conditions, it would have been far more honorable to step forward and make up for past wrongs and grievances.

A CAPMAKER,

There are two policemen still doing duty at the door of the factory from whence the hands have struck. A large number of the strikers have gone back to work in spite of the efforts of those still holding out to keep them away. The lock-outs keep hanging around the door in large numbers, but have made no attempt to interfere with the people at work. Green hands are being employed. The strikers hold their meetings, with closed doors, at No. 220 Second street.

The Derrickmen. This body of hard working citizens were reported to have struck yesterday, but thus far nothing of importance has been done.

## THE BANKRUPT CHURCH.

The Orange Church Sale Adjourned.

The advertised sale by the Sheriff of the Orange Catholic church property, at the Newark Court House, was postponed from yesterday until Tuesday next, 24th inst., at the request of the attorneys for the Orange National Bank, the holder of the first judgment against the church for the sum of \$30,000. In anticipation of the sale, which had been announced to take place at two o'clock, quite a large crowd assembled in and about the Sheriff's office, and among them were many mempers of St. John's congregation. It is understood that the adjournment was obtained at the instance of the Republic Trust Company of Newark, who are judgment creditors to the extent of \$10,000. The supposition is that the several moneyed institutions holding claims against the church have begun to perfect some plan for obtaining the amounts

tions holding claims against the church have begun to perfect some plan for obtaining the amounts respectively due them without imperiling their united interests. The judgments amount in the aggregate to \$50,000, the mortgages to \$99,000 and the unsecured migothelness to \$11,400, making a total of \$20,000. In reality, the aggregate is \$30,000 less, however, as the amount of the Orange Bank's loan, for which the Sheriff's execution has been ordered, is also covered by a mortgage to John O'Rourke, as endorser of the paper discounted by the bank, so that if the Sheriff collects the amount the lien will be canceled.

The first claim on the list is in Ex-Sheriff Gamble's hands. The remainder will be attended to by the present official, sheriff Peckwell, at whose bureau the Herald's representative ascertianed that the proceedings are to be conducted upon the following plan, whenever the sale shall take place:—The properly will be parcelled out and offered in sections, beginning probably with the unimproved building sites on Mount Pleasant avenue, adjoining Llewellyn Park, then taking the old clurch on white street, next the schoolhouse, then the adjoining Orphan Asylum, then the ground and parsonage adjoining the new clurch on Radge street, and, iastly, the church edifice itself.

Generous creptions.

An instance of princely generosity is mentioned in this connection in the case of Mr. George B. Hecker, who resides at Llewellyn Park, Having endorsed for the church to the extent of \$25,000, the the took up the notes when due and returned them cancelled to Father Hickey, Many others have pursued an equally liberal course, among them Archbishop Bajley and Bishop Corrigan, the latter having contributed the sum of \$10,000 to the building find. A large and wholy unprotected creditor is said to be Joseph M. Smith, a builder in Newark.

McCarthy, of Orange, are reported to be in the

Bame Category.

Ex-GOVERNOR WARD

Bgures in the list as a protected creditor to the amount of \$11,000, and ex-Alderman A. G. Sportiswoode, of Orange, has taken a ladgment for \$8,000, to secure himself as an endorser. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark bolds a \$50,000 first mortgage on the church and the Second National Bank of that city looks to the Sheriff for its claim of \$2,600.

## THE PERSIAN CONCESSION.

Baron Reuter's Explanation of His Obligations of Contract with the Shah-The Railway Works in Progress.

The subjoined communication from Baron Reuter gives his side of the Persian concession story, and may serve to clear away any doubts which may have been raised on the subject by a cable report from Europe.

## The Perstan Concession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I have hitherto abstained from noticing various rumors which have recently appeared in the public

press respecting the Persian concession.

A telegram, however, dated from Berlin, pub lished in one of your contem oraries this morning and professing to state the reasons assigned by and professing to state the reasons assigned by the Shan to some of the oreign Powers for claim-ing the right to annul the concession on the ground that I had not fulfilled my engagements under articles 8 and 23 induces me to request the inser-tion of the following statement of lacts:— By articles of the concession I was bound to commence the railway works within fifteen mouths from the date of its signature—V.Z., before the 25th of October 1873.

from the date of its signature—v.a., os.ore the 25th of October, 1873.

Although the concession was not delivered until four months after it was signed, the railway works were publicly commenced in the presence of the British and kussian Consuls six weeks before the stipulated date. In fact, by the time at which the works were only to be commenced, nearly two miles of earthworks had been completed and seventy-five miles of the route were surveyed.

PERSIAN OFFICIAL LETTER.
On the 11th of Septem er list the Persian Minister of Public Works addressed the following official letter to my chief engineer acknowledging

the fact:—
[Translation.]
THERAN, Sept. 11, 1873.
SIR—His imperhit Majesty the Shah, not having accepted the resignation of his linguises, the Grand Vizier, has deigned to rejustate him with all

his former powers.
I am charged in his behalf to express to you his satisfaction at seeing the commencement of your undertaking, and at the same time to inform you that his highness has been well pleased to see you at work. The nope that you will also proceed successfully with the same entirely, in conformity with the concession, affords us still greater pleasure.

cessualty with the same entirely, in conformity with the concession, affords us still greater pleasure.

I just learn with the greatest satisfaction, from General Mohammed Aga, that the managuration of the works has taken place to-day. We are well satisfied.

It is needless to repeat that as Minister of Public Works, I am bound and am ready, sir, to facilitate all your undertakings and to afford all the assistance that you may find necessary.

Receive, sir, the assurance, ac.

HASSAN ALI KHAN.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The railway works have since been continued without interruption.

The other works referred to in article 23 of the concession—namely, mines, waterworks and forests—I was not perimited to commeace until the "cather des Charges," supplied to a supplementary article, dated 24th o. August, 1372, had been turnished. This "Camer des Charges," notwithstanding repeated applications, I have been und et to obtain.

It would be premature at the present time to make public the correspondence between the Persian government and myself concerning the interpretation of the concession, but my latest advices by the graph from Teneran lead me to anticipate a satisfactory underst midig. I have the honor to be, sir, your obseint servant, LONDON, Jan. 31, 1874.

JULIUS REUTER.

# THE MASKED BURGLARS.

Trial of "Patsy" Conway at White Plains, Westchester County-A Story of Nocturnal Violence Told by the Victims-The Prisoner Identified as

"Captain of the Gang." A large number of persons, embracing nearly all classes of society and including not a few of the gentler sex, assembled at White Plains, Westchester county, vesterday morning, it having been well and widely understood that the trial of the now notorious "masked ourglars" would take place in the Court of Sessions. Snortly after County Judge Silas D. Gifford and Messrs. Howe and Silk man. Justices of Sessions, took their seats on the bench, and it became known to the anxious spectators that "Patsy" Conway, alias "Conroy," was the only one of the four imprisoned desperadoes whom they could gaze upon, a seeling of disap-pointment was observable both in the looks and actions of the immense throng which crowded the court room immediately upon the doors being opened. The prisoners, it appears, by advice of

separate trial, and, knowing the desperate situa-tion in which they are placed, will doubties inter-pose a most ingenious delence in each successive case to be tried. HOW THE PRISONER APPEARED. Conway, who, with his confreres, is charged with burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, appeared in a comfortable dusiness suit, and seems to be somewhat reduced in flesh since his incarceration in the jail. He took a seat near his composed, John D. Townsend, and tried hard to look composed. Later in the day a woman, supposed to be his wile, and carrying a child in her arms, sat near the prisoner, who, more than once during the afternoon, appeared to be in close conversation with her.

the afternbon, appeared to be in close conversation with her.

After about an hour had been spent in empaneling a jury the case for the people was opened in a brief though comprehensive address by District Attorney Briggs, who immediately afterwards called the first witness in behalf of the prosecution.

John P. Emmett testified that he lived in the house of his sister, Miss Lydia H. Emmett, which is situated about two miles north of New Rocnelle; recollected the morning of December 23, when he awoke in his bed to find five men standing over him, all of them being masked, and each individual holding a dark lanter in one hand and a awoke in his bed to ind live men standing over him, all of them being masked, and each individ-ual holding a dark lantern in one hand and a pistol in the other. He was promptly handcuffed and told to keep quiet by the maske i men, who then questioned him as to what the nouse con-

pistol in the other. He was promply handcurred and told to keep quiet by the maskel men, who then questioned him as to what the nouse contained and also the number of occupants. They then demanded the safe key and Threatened to the number of occupants. They then demanded the safe key and the time of the witness detailed how the remainder of the inmates were secured, and identified the prisoner as one of the men who entered his bedroom several times to ask the where abouts of various articles, while "Dan" Kelly was standing guard over the entire household. From the manner in which the prisoner acted witness was impressed with the behef that he (Conway) was captain of the gaug. The witness also testified to several articles of lewelry, watches, wearing apparel, &c., which were carried away by the burglars, who, besides oreaking open the safe, ransacked every room in the house.

During a cross-examination by prisoner's counsel the witness did not deviate from the spirit of the letter of his direct testimony.

Miss Lydia H. Emmett, sister of the last witness, testified to seeing the masked men in her house on the morning in question; that they took her to her brother's room, and there let her while they were roobing the house; they did not handcuff her; she was not able to recognize any of the parties, excepting that the prisoner resembled in size the

was not able to recognize any of the parties, ex-cepting that the prisoner resembled in size th

DEMANDED HER RINGS and threatened to gag her ii she did not produce

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William Baxter, an oysterman living at City Island, testified that at about seven o'clock on the morning of December 23, he was accosted by six or seven men, who were carrying valises, and was offered nim \$5 to take them across the Sound to Long Island; he subsequently ferried them across in his saliboat and landed them at Great Neck dock, on Long Island; he POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED THE PRISONER as being one of the party; the men said they had been to a prize fight and wanted to leave Westchester before the Sheriff overtook them; they all wore slouched hats, and endeavored to conceal their features as much as possible while on the boat.

their features as much as possible while on the boat.

The witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Townsend, but firmly adhered to his former testimony, and asserted to the last that he could not be mistaken as to the identity of Conway.

Mary Lyons, a colored woman, employed as cook on board the steamboat Sewannaka, testified to furnishing breakiast to seven men after the steamer left Great Neck dock on the morning in question, and fully identified the prisoner as being one of the number. She also testified that the men carried black valless, some of which were produced in court and identified by her.

During her cross-examination the witness was decidedly stubborn, her quant answers to counsel for the defence occasionally convulsing the Court and addience with laughter.

At the o'clock an adjournment was announced

At five o'clock an adjournment was announced until haif-past nine o'clock this morning.

## CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Charles Smith, alias "French Charley," and Henry Frettenger, alias "Ed White" alias "Charles Myers," were arrested yesterday by Detectives Sampson and Farley charged with committing a burgiary at No. 28 Beekman street, the premises of Watens & Ricksecker, which were broken into on the 7th of February and robbed of property valued at \$1,200. The prisoners will be taken to Court this morning.